

Marriage a Civil Contract.

The laws of all Christian nations proclaim marriage a civil contract. All Christian nations punish men who violate the civil law of marriage. No law of any civilized nation recognizes Bigamy or Polygamy—on the contrary these crimes are severely punished and the woman and her children, if she have any by reason of the relation, cannot claim any marriage rights before civil courts, for the law will not recognize her as a wife or her children as legitimate.

None know these facts better than the present leaders of the Mormon church in Utah. They know that no court of any civilized nation will recognize the (so-called) wives of Mormon elders as wives in any shape, form or manner—neither will they recognize their children as legitimate. Hence we find as a conclusion, that the church leaders are persisting in the practice of a system which they well know has arrayed against it the law of every civilized nation of the earth. They also know that no civilized nation will ever recognize or legalize the system.

Still they persist trusting to the sublimity of luck to carry them safely to the end of their perilous journey. This system of polygamy will develop its most fearful effects with the rising generation of this people. The present effect is comparatively nothing to the future dire and fearful train of evils it is certain to entail upon the offspring of the polygamists. Civilization is closing around this people on every side. It even now surrounds them as with a wall of fire. The entire sentiment of the age is against polygamy. The first leader of the Mormon people scarcely two months prior to his death solemnly repudiated it. This sentiment is becoming more intense every day. The Mormon people are already commencing earnest battle against it. The Mormon women have ever opposed it. The leaders know all this to be true. Can they, then, in justice to the people who have followed their counsels, persist in forcing this evil and infamous wrong upon them when they know that sooner or later retributive justice will be aroused and that the Christianity of the age will place the brand of illegitimacy upon the children of the women in polygamy?

We are not the enemies of this people. Before that God who will, in the last day judge all men, we assert that we are the best friends they have in this Territory. We aim to show where polygamy is a curse to them, and to have them remove it—blot it out from their social organization and live their religion as their early leader publicly taught it, and as all the works expounding their faith indicate it. With Mormonism as a religion we make no issue. Polygamy is not a religion; neither is it any portion of a religion.

The laws of civilized nations regulate and govern marriage. The law asserts in what way and in what manner a man violates the marriage relation. Religious creeds have only the right to solemnize marriage in accordance with the civil law governing the marriage contract. The Polygamists of Utah have only one legitimate living wife, and the only legitimate children they can have, must be by that one legitimate living wife. This is the law everywhere. Then, in the name of God, why do they persist in placing women and children in a position from which they can never rescue them? We would not stand before the judgment bar of the Almighty on the last day with the sins of the Polygamists resting upon our heads, not if a million Brighams promised us a million Kingdoms to govern in the life everlasting.

Oh! false teachers of a too confiding people, you flourish in your inquiry for a brief season; but, beware!—the day of retribution will come to you. The lustful wickedness of your hearts will not always control this people. They will yet break the bands of your power and cast this unclean thing from them—living their religion in truth, and being free men and free women in the true acceptance of freedom.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The Statesman makes some suggestions for the benefit of would-be "frontier" makers. It is a well-known fact that all the Indians in Idaho south of Snake River are renegades from half a dozen tribes acknowledging no Indian Chief. Gen. Connor made the final (and only) treaty ever made with any recognized band of Snakes. As a preliminary step to a "treaty," some four hundred were placed on a "Bear River reservation" (of their own choosing) in such a permanent manner that none have been known to leave, after which the remaining chiefs brought the remnants of Snakehood in to Fort Bridger and treated to the satisfaction of the whites. That was three years ago, and who can point to a single degradation as having occurred in that quarter since?—*Owyhee Avalanche*.

FROM DACOTAH.—The Ft. Laramie correspondent of the Missouri Democrat says negotiations with the Indians, leading to a treaty of peace, are progressing slowly. Those who know the Indian character best, hope rather than expect a lasting peace will be made. There are a number of old miners here at present, who are only waiting to be assured of protection before they start for the rich gold fields of Dakota. I have seen several specimens of the Big Horn and Sweet Water country, and I have seen some of the best of it.

Negro Suffrage in Wisconsin.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has established itself—that State and the community of States at large, by a recent decision declaring that negroes who have resided in that State one year are entitled to vote at the general and municipal elections.

This profound opinion owes its origin to the following combination of circumstances: It appears that in 1849 an amendment to the State Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people. This amendment proposed to strike out the word "white" from the article on suffrage. There were 31,759 votes cast at the general election of that year. Of this number 12,340 were voted on the proposed amendment as follows: Yes, 8,265; no, 4,085. More than 19,000 citizens declined to vote on the amendment. The canvassers properly declared the amendment lost because it did not receive a majority of all the votes cast at that general election. This decision was acquiesced in by the Legislature and the people of the State—farther than this—the same amendment has on two different occasions been submitted to the people and rejected on both occasions.

It appears, however, that certain parties who are desirous of having a negro on terms of perfect equality with the white race, made up a test case, based upon the vote of 1849 and carried it up to the Supreme Court, whereupon that body unanimously decided that the State canvassers had no right to make the decision they did make—that the constitutional requirements of a majority of all the votes cast at such an election meant only a majority of all the votes cast on that particular question—therefore the amendment extending the right of suffrage to the negro was adopted seventeen years ago and must hereafter be considered in full force.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the people of Wisconsin on the profound wisdom displayed by their Supreme Court. They must be proud that they have a Court competent to ex-hume from the past such a great and important, heretofore neglected, law.

The decision appears to us as nothing more than political trickery, and we make no doubt that the people of Wisconsin, setting aside the merits of the question of negro suffrage, will sternly rebuke their Supreme Court for its action.

From Idaho.

We find the following mining items in the *Avalanche* of the 24th ult.: FLINT DISTRICT.—Advises from Flint are flattering. The district is alive with prospecting and opening mines. Labor shows the ledge to better advantage. The Eagle Bird was considered doubtful last Fall. A shaft of 50 feet exhibits a ledge of No. 1 ore. The John Jacob Astor was located nearly one year ago, lies north of the Rising Star. Judge Lynam, Fred. Warnick, McCarthy and others claim 1600 feet on the ledge. Recently parties have been working assessments. Have shaft down twenty feet. Ledge is full of three and one-half feet thick and very rich. We get this report from one of the claimants who has been working on it.

PROSPECTING.—Every pleasant day War Eagle, Montana, is dotted with prospectors. Shafts are being sunk and cuts run for ledges. We are not advised as to any particular strikes, but hear that several very promising ledges have been found. One on the south side of Wade's Gulch is said to be very rich.

From the Statesman of the 24th we learn that Maj. J. H. Marshall, 14th U. S. Infantry, has assumed command of the District of Boise.

From the same paper we clip the following Indian items:

The following note from Capt. Sprague gives further evidence of the condition of Indian affairs to the south of us: CAMP LYON, I. T., March 21, 1886. Sir:—Having sent a detachment of men on White Horse Creek, for the protection of travelers at that point, I came by there on my trip to this camp. On the second night, after their arrival at White Horse, the Indians made an attack on their mules in the corral, killing one, but did not succeed in their attempts to get the mules out of the corral. I saw considerable signs of Indians on the road, and it is my opinion they intend doing a great deal of mischief on the various routes from California to Idaho during the coming summer.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
F. B. SPRAGUE,
Capt. 1st Or'g'n. Inf. Com'g. Camp Alvord.

ORDERS TO CAPTAIN WALKER.—Captain Walker and his little band of men started day before yesterday with the following orders from Major Marshall:

H'QUARTERS DISTRICT BOISE, I. T., March 20, 1886.
1. Captain J. H. Walker, 14th U. S. Infantry, will proceed with thirty enlisted men of the 14th Infantry from this post, and twenty-five enlisted men of the 1st Oregon Cavalry from Camp Lyon, and command of Lieutenant Pepon, to the Owyhee river. He will scout the country adjacent to that river, attack and destroy every Indian camp he may find; provided, in his judgment they are not too strong for him.
2. Captain P. Collins, 14th Infantry, and Dr. A. H. Cochrane, will accompany the expedition. J. H. MARSHALL, Maj. 14th Inf. Commanding.

THE WEEKLY VEDETE.—The proprietor of the *Vedette*, published at Salt Lake, a paper that is giving Mormonism more and harder knocks than she "ever dreamed of in her philosophy," has commenced the publication of a weekly edition. People in Colorado, who desire to encourage them in their good work should immediately subscribe, and our merchants forward their advertisements. It will be a large circulation in Utah and Montana, and will be an excellent advertisement for the State of Colorado. The name of subscription is *Colorado*.—*Denver News*.

THE MCCARTHY INVESTIGATION.

Messrs. Ewer and Hancock, members of the committee appointed by the State Senate, to investigate the charges of bribery made by D. G. McCarthy, are in this city, and yesterday commenced taking testimony. Mr. McCarthy refused to testify or to tell where any evidence can be obtained. He asserted that the sum of \$34,000 had been paid by the bankers and importers of San Francisco, to bribe seven Senators, who got \$19,000 each. If he had had any proof he would probably have gone with it before the courts, long ago, as he certainly should have done; but the Senate have instructed the committee to investigate, and they commenced by summoning the leading bankers and merchants, whose extensive financial interests, and reputation for public spirit, would bring solicitors to them, if any large sum of money were wanted to protect the business or trade of San Francisco. The following gentlemen appeared before the committee, and testified yesterday: W. C. Egleston, D. O. Mills, P. L. Weaver, Louis McLane, John Parrott, Joseph A. Donohoe, John Sime, P. H. Burnett, Myles D. Sweeney, E. W. Burr, Alpheus Bull, N. Luning, N. G. Kittle, James Otis, H. M. Newhall, J. Seligman, Jonathan Hunt, C. T. Fay, Albert Miller, D. Meyer, J. Mora Moss, E. Berri, O. P. Sutton.

The following have been or are to be summoned to-day: L. Sachs, J. D. Freeman, H. Pierpont, Michael Leary, R. G. Soudan, Wm. Hooper, I. P. Rankin, Gibbs, W. F. Babcock.

All those who appeared yesterday testified that they had not subscribed or paid any money, and did not know of any subscription or payment of money to be used in preventing the repeal of the Specific Contract. The amount of \$34,000 mentioned in the accusation is so large that it could not have been raised or collected without the knowledge of a number of persons, and in case the fact could not be concealed upon enquiry, more especially since it is a common custom to obtain money by subscription to pay for work in the lobby.

The Committee request us to state that they will be in session at nine o'clock this morning, at room No. 7, in the building on the southeast corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, and they will be glad to see any one who knows of any bribery or subscription of any money to prevent the repeal of the Specific Contract Act at this session. If no testimony can be obtained, the Committee will probably return to Sacramento this evening.—*S. F. Alta*.

Editing a Paper.

Editing a paper is a very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it. If the type is too large, it don't contain enough reading matter. If the type is small, people won't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports, people say they are lies. If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, people say we are a rattled head. If we omit them, they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections. If we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice, then we are censured for being partial. If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, the men become jealous. If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect. If we don't, they denounce us as de-civil and desperately wicked.

If we remain in the office, and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows. If we go out, they say we never attend to business.

If we publish poetry, we affect sentimentalism. If we do not, we have no literary polish or taste.

If the mail does not deliver our mails promptly, they say we do not publish "on the time."

If it does, they are afraid we are getting ahead of the time. If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted. If we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money.

Suppression of Disloyal Papers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. STATES, } Washington, Feb. 17, 1886.

You will please send to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, Asst. Adj't. General.

The Telegraph will please forward their daily to the above Headquarters for three months, and send bill to this office.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN IDAHO.—Captains Walker and Collins, Lieutenant Pepon, Dr. Cochrane, and thirty men start against this morning for Indians anywhere they can find them, no matter whether on the Owyhee, Malheur or any other place. Captain Walker will get twenty-five additional men at Camp Lyon. We will just say to those who are suspicious on the subject that the Captain goes unencumbered with any gubernatorial "instructions" to "treat" with the Indians, but he intends to "treat" with them after his own style.—*Statesman*, 22d.

GOLD NEAR COLFAX.—Rich gold deposits are said to have been discovered near the town of Colfax, the present eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad. Great excitement exists here.—*Sacramento Bee*.

The greatest objection to those who mean well is, that they seldom find time to carry out their intentions.

COSMOPOLITAN AUCTION HOUSE!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Citizens of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they have opened an

AUCTION SALE-ROOM,

Situated on the west side of East Temple Street, Opposite the Pacific Telegraph Office.

The sale will commence this day at 11 o'clock A. M., consisting of

General Merchandise, Hardware, Tin Ware, Grockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books and Stationery, Also

A Collection of Oil Paintings, Pictures etc. ALSO

New and second-hand Household furniture, bought and sold on Commission.

N. B. Particular Attention paid to the display OF EVERY KIND OF GOODS!

At Auction OR PRIVATE SALE!

Goods sold ON COMMISSION!

Purchasers and Sellers will find it to their interest to give us a call before going elsewhere.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

Highest Price Paid for SECOND-HAND FURNITURE!

Leventhal & McGowan, mar12-4

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THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they are now prepared to execute in the highest style of the Art, all manner of Pictures, among which can be found CARTES DE VISITE or ALBUM PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, MEGALOTYPES or SINGLE LETTER PICTURES, LOCKETS, BRIOCHES, RINGS &c. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS!

Either of large size, or of a size suitable for Albums, taken at reasonable rates, according to contract. This class of Photographs embraces views of Dwellings and Grounds, Public Buildings, Stores, Machinery, and, in fact, any and everything.

Copies of any kind of Pictures—no matter what subject—

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CHILDREN taken in Photograph at the same rates as adults. Parties having children to be taken are recommended to call early in the day.

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The public is respectfully and cordially invited to call and see our specimens and give us a trial.

Gallery in Ranshoff's New Building, next door to Walker Bro's.

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New Jewelry Store!

Genuine Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Gold and Silver American and European Watches, Also Gold and Silver Chains.

And an inviting Assortment of things in this line, suitable for

ORNAMENT AND USE, ALSO Gold and Silver Specs and Eyeglasses for far and near sight.

All Warranted.

Just opened and for sale by J. Watters,

In Wilkinson & Fenn's Wholesale Warehouse, East Temple Street One Door South of New York Store.

Mr. W. G. HIGLEY, lately from the States, will pay particular attention to the Watch and Clock department.

All work warranted. dec7-4

The SAN FRANCISCO CHEAP JOHN!

General AUCTIONEER, AND Commission Merchants,

Groesbeck's Corner, 2d South Street.

We will have constantly on hand a large assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods and Notions consisting of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and all kind of Clothing and Yankee Notions.

Auction every day at 1 P. M. Horses, Mules, and every kind of Ware sold at AUCTION BY S. W. JOEL & Co. mar7-4

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